Claims

1. Stable suspension comprising a polyesterdiol and a particulate inorganic filler at a weight concentration of between 0.8% and 8%.

2. Method for producing a suspension according to claim 1, characterized in that it is obtained by reaction of a diol compound with a diacid in a first esterification step, and by polycondensation of the hydroxyester obtained to the desired degree of polymerization, and in that the inorganic filler is dispersed in the esterification reaction medium or the polycondensation reaction medium.

3. Method according to claim 2, characterized in that the inorganic filler is premixed with the diol before adding it in the esterification step.

4. Method according to claim 2, characterized in that the inorganic filler is premixed with the diacid or diacids before adding it in the esterification step.

5. Method according to one of claims 2 to 4, characterized in that the inorganic filler is chosen from the group comprising aluminosilicates, silicas, titanium oxides, talc and calcium carbonate.

6. Method according to claim 5, characterized in the inorganic filler is a precipitated silica.

7. Method according to one of claims 2 to 4, characterized in that the diacid is chosen from the group comprising aliphatic diacids such as adipic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, suberic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid, pimelic acid, aromatic

acids such as phthalic, isophthalic, terephthalic and naphthenic acid, and unsaturated aliphatic acids such as maleic acid, fumaric acid and itaconic acid.

8. Method according to claim 7, characterized in that the diacid is chosen from the group comprising adipic acid and an adipic acid/AGS mixture.

9. Method according to one of claims 2 to 8, characterized in that the diol is chosen from the group comprising glycols having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, preferably 2 to 6 atoms, such as ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,5-pentanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,10-decanediol, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,3-propanediol, dipropylene glycol, trimethylolpropane, glycerol, pentaerythritol, diglycerol, dextrose, sorbitol or equivalents.

10. Method according to one of claims 2 to 9, characterized in that the polyesterdiol has a number-average molecular weight of between 5000 and 8000.

11. Use of a suspension of an inorganic filler in a polyesterdiol obtained by the method according to one of claims 2 to 10, for the production of a polyurethane.